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CHILLAR, scream, gossip. [See 'Notes and corrections.'—*Pliplare* for *pipilare*.]—Same objection as in case of *charlax*: *pipilare* would have given *plipare* by metathesis, not *pliplare*. Sp. *chillar* is probably from L. *sifflare*.

CHULO, "the 'b'hoy' of the ring." [L. *plulus* for *pluellus*, fr. *puer*.]—L. *puer* with its derivatives, has entirely disappeared from the Romance vernacular. L. *pullus* 'young,' would just as well suit Prof. Knapp's purpose, without the difficulty of the accent, but it has given Sp. *pollo*. The etymology of *chulo* is unknown.

CHUPAR, to suck. [L. *pulpare*.]—(Unsatisfactory for the meaning) Germanic *supphan*, *saufen*.

CHUSMA, crew, mob. [L. *plusima* arch. for *plurima*.]—The primary meaning is 'crew,' for which Gr. κλέυσμα (*cleusma*, *chusma*) offers a much more acceptable explanation.

DEJAR, to let go. [L. *laxiare*=*lexare*, from *laxus*; Old Sp. *lexar*.]—L. *laxare*.

DENTRO, within. [L. *de*+*intĕrum*.]—L. *de intro*.

DERREDOR DE (al), around. [L. *de*+*in*+*retro*.]—Contrary to the accent. Storm's satisfactory ety. of *redor* is **rotatorium*, *rodador*, *rodor*, *redor*.

DESDE, from, since. [Old Sp. *dende*=L. *de*+*inde*.]—*Desde* is O. Sp. *des* (= *de ex*)+*de*. O. Sp. *dende*=*de-inde*.

DESPLOMARSE, to fall (upon). [L. *displombare*, unsolder, to fall in pieces.]—From Sp. *plomo* (L. *plumbum*), a 'ball of lead,' 'plummet,' hence, 'to fall like a plummet.'—cf. *caer á plomo*, 'to fall plumb down,' and Ital. *piombare*, with same meaning as Sp. *desplomarse*.

DESTELLO, a flash. [L. *de*+*ex*+*stella*.]—From Sp. *destellar*.

DON, Mr., Sir, [Phoen. *don* or *adon*, lord.]—Objection is made (preface, p. v.) to L. *dominus*, on the score of its having given *dueño*. L. *dominus* gives atonic (proclitic) *don*, tonic *dueño*, the relation of the two words being exactly that of Eng. *sir* and *sire*: cf. *el dueño de Don Carlos* with *Sir Charles's sire*.

EMPEZAR, begin. [L. *incept-are*, by invers., Gallician *encetar*.]—A Latin type *inceptare* would perhaps serve here, but *empezar* is not to be had from *inceptare*, as Gal. *encetar*, and O. Sp. *receptar* (fr. L. *receptare*) go to show. Diez's ety. is L. *in-initiare*, supported by O. Sp. *compenzar*, *compezar*, from *cum-initiare*.

ENMENDAR, to correct. [L. *in*+*mendare*, fr. *mendum*.]—A corruption of *emendar*. *In-mendare* would mean 'to insert faults.'

ENTONCES, then. [Old Sp. *estonce*, L. *ex tunc*.]—L. *ex tuncce*.

ESPAÑOL, Spanish. [L. *Hispanien-ses*; Poema de F. Gonzalez, 10, *espannon*.]—From **hispaniolus*; cf. *roseñol* (earlier form for *ruiseñor*), from *lusciniolus*. *Espannon* is doubtless an assimilation of *l* to *n*, in *español*. *Hispaniensis* (not *-ses*) would have given *españes*; cf. *frances*, *ingles*, for which Professor Knapp himself gives L. *anglensis francensis*).

EXTREMADURA, name of a province in Spain. [*Extrema Durii*.]—A new formation in *-tura* from L. *extrema*, after the analogy of such Latin derivatives as *factura*, *pictura*. In one of the reading selections (p. 172, l. 11), occurs the following statement: "de aquel nombre de Extremadura (*Extrema Durii*)," but this is a mere folk-etymology, or rather a cleric-etymology, somewhat after the manner of Ital. *Gibilterra*, for the Arabic name *Gibraltar*.

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An Icelandic Primer with Grammar, Notes, and Glossary by HENRY SWEET, M. A., Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1886, pp. vii + 110.

"The want of a short and easy introduction to the study of Icelandic," says Mr. Sweet at the beginning of his preface, "has been felt for a long time." Especially is this true of a grammatical introduction, as the only grammars since Rask's, accessible to the purely English reader, were the *Outlines of Grammar* contained in the Cleasby-Vigfusson dictionary, and the *Grammar* in the *Prose Reader* by Vigfusson and Powell, both of which are defective in material and illogical in arrangement. This little book, accordingly, really supplies a long felt want, and is a welcome addition to the growing list of works by the same able author.

The *Primer* is made up of a 'Grammar' and some forty pages of normalized 'texts'—all prose except the *pryms-Kviða* of the Elder Edda, which is given in full—followed by 'notes,' 'glossary,' and 'proper names.' The grammar consists of 'pronunciation,' 'phonology,' and 'inflections,' 'composition,' 'derivation,' and a short 'syntax.'

Mr. Sweet's grammar is based upon Noreen's *Altisländische und altnorwegische Grammatik* (Halle, 1884) to which he acknowledges his indebtedness, justly characterizing it as by far the best Icelandic grammar that has yet appeared. He does not, however, slavishly follow his model, but materially deviates from it in several instances; the few paragraphs on composition and derivation, and the syntax, are his own.

Vowels. Because of the extraordinary richness of the vowel system, it seems to be the recognized prerogative of every O. N. grammarian to elaborate a scheme of notation to accord with his own individual preferences. The consequence is that there are almost as many systems of graphically representing the sounds of the O. N. vowels as there are grammars. Only in the following respects, however, does S. differ from Noreen: *e* in N., as in most printed texts, has a two-fold value: it represents, on the one hand, short Germanic *e*; on the other, short *ä* by umlaut from *a*. The oldest MSS. distinguish the two sounds, writing the one *e* the other *ē*, which scheme has been followed by S. Long *e* in S's notation is represented by *ē*; long *ē* by *æ* which thus corresponds with N's *ē*. N. recognizes the desirability of distinguishing the two values of *e*, but urges the difficulty of deciding in many cases, since the two sounds were early merged in one, which value *e* is to have. He would ideally represent the sounds by *e*, *ē*; *æ*, *ē*; his actual notation is *e*, *ē*, *æ*. S's distinction of *e*, *ē* is admirable; his use of *æ* is not wholly logical. N's *ē* better indicates length. In several places in the vocabulary S. has inadvertently followed his model too closely; *bæði* (*biðja*), *bæði* (*bāðir*), *heil-ræði*, *nær*, *nætr* contain long *æ*, which he does not recognize. These forms are, however, not perpetuated in the paradigms or text.

The *o*-vowel in N. is elaborated as follows: *o*, *ó*, close; *ø*, *ö*, open. S. writes *o*, *ö*; *ø*, —. For *ø* S. properly substitutes the later *ä*. Following the generality of texts, S. represents umlauted *o* by *ö*; unfortunately this sign, although used throughout in Icelandic, is not at all indigenous, but as N. points out was borrowed from the German text in the sixteenth century. Its corresponding long sound is *ø*. N. more consistently uses *ø* and *ē*. S. in the

glossary writes *æpa* from *öp*. but prints it correctly in the text. A further sign, *ö*, S. neglects to explain, which is unfortunate in a primer. It is used for the umlaut of *ē*, and represents, accordingly, an original Germanic *a*. *ø* in N. is, in accordance with the foregoing, made to perform a double duty: it is short, close *ö*, representing an original close *e* or *o*; or, it is short, open *ö*, representing an original open *e* or *ø*. S's differentiation of the two sounds is praiseworthy, although more finical than the MSS., which designate both sounds by *ø*. For *øy* S. wisely writes everywhere *ey*, after the analogy of even old MSS.

Vowel length, S. represents by (—), instead of the usual (˘). The advantage supposed to be thus gained is not palpable and scarcely represents the actual accents of the MSS., where (—) is more frequently the sign of consonantal gemination. It differentiates S's text in one more particular from the generality of printed O. N., and where such a differentiation is not of actual value for accuracy or elucidation it ought not to be introduced.

Mutation (Umlaut). S's differences of vowel notation have already been noticed. He recognizes an *i*-, *u*-, but no *r*-umlaut. Under *i*-umlaut he omits N's *jō* > *jø* (*ø*), and *ju* > *y* (*yy*). S. would, accordingly, write *hjoggi*, *bjoggi* (for which there is not lack of authority), as he expressly states the absence of mutation in verbs of his first conjugation, under which *hoggva*, and *búa* fall. In the same conjugation's class he, however, less happily includes *auka*, and *hlaupa*, whose subj. pret. would clearly be written *jyki*, *hlypi*, as against his *jöki*, *hljöpi*. The umlaut *e* (by fracture *ja*, *jō*) > *i* is Germanic, and chronologically does not belong here at all. Under *u*-mutation, S. gives simply *a* > *ø*.

Gradation (Ablaut). S. recognizes six series, upon which he bases his verbal conjugations. N's seventh, *á*—*ö*—*a*, which has no complete exemplification in the verbs, is omitted.

Consonants. Under this head several important consonantal changes are sought in vain that ought not to have been omitted even from a primer; some of them afterward necessitate an unfortunate phraseology in the paradigms. The most noticeable are the following: 1. (a) The loss of original *g* (*h*) final and resulting compensation length of vowel in preterital

forms like *drō*, *lā*, *pā*, *flō*, in which the *g* reappears in the pret. plur. (*b*). The loss of original *h* (*g*) final in infinitival forms like *fā*, *flā*, *slā*, in which *g* reappears in the pret. plur; in *fā* in pret. sing. and plur. 2. The loss of *j* except before *a*, *ā*, *o*, *ō*, *e*, *u*, *ū*. By the omission of this process S. is forced into explanations like the following: § 51. "Those (*nouns*) ending in *g* or *k* (together with some others) insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *bekkr*, *bekk*, *bekkjār*; *bekkir*, *bekki*, *bekkjum*, *bekkja*." So also in §§ 58, 60, 64, 75, 85, 107. 3. The loss of *v* before the vowels *o*, *ō*, *u*, *æ*, *y*; before consonants; and final. This rule is partially stated in § 31. In § 45 S. states: "Some nouns add *v* before vowels: *sær*, gen. *sævar*." So in §§ 58, 86. This process is, of course, like the foregoing, not one of addition, but of elimination. 4. (At least in a note). The insertion of *t* between *ll*, *nn* and a following *s*; *ts* is subsequently assimilated to *z* according to § 36. § 96 superlative *elztr* should be *ellztr* = **ell-t-str*; in the same way superlative *minstr* should be *minnztr* = **minn-t-str*. The assimilation of *ts* to *z* has been overlooked in the pret. sing. and of the middle voice of *gefa*; it should be *gafzk*, = **gaft-sk*, instead of *gafsk*.

Inflections: Nouns. S. divides all strong masculines into A-, I-, U-, and R-plurals; strong feminines into AR-, IR-, and R-plurals, taking his cue for the terminology in each case from the acc. plur. Monosyllabic consonantal stems like masc. *fōtr*, *fingr*, *vetr*, *maðr*; fem. *bōk*, *nātt*, *bōt*, *tonn*, *kyr*, *brūn*, accordingly, are conveniently classed with *faðir*, *brōðir*, *mōðir*, *dōttir*, *systir* as R-plurals, under which head are also included the ND-stems like *bōndi*, and *frændi*, and the pres. part. used substantively. For purely mnemonic purposes the arrangement is a good one and materially simplifies to the learner the somewhat complicated system of O. N. noun declension.

Verbs. There are seven conjugations of strong verbs, called mnemonically the FALL-, SHAKE-, BIND-, BEAR-, GIVE-, SHINE-, and CHOOSE-conjugations. The FALL-conjugation includes the old reduplicating verbs; the other six follow the six ablaut classes given under the head of 'gradation.' There are but three conjugations of weak verbs: the HEAR-, HAVE-, and CALL-conjugations; the HEAR-conjugation

including N's second and third. The selection of *vafa* as a paradigm is not wholly fortunate, as it shows irregularities. Under the head of 'Anomalous Verbs' are given paradigms of *vilja*, and *vera*: *vilja* belongs by right in S's first conjugation of weak verbs; *vera*, in the fifth conjugation of strong verbs, where their irregularities might have been explained.

A few typographical errors have crept into the paradigms. § 108. Masc. dat. sing. *hanum* should be *honum*, *honum*; the latter form is everywhere used in the text. § 131. Pret. plur. 3rd of the middle voice of *gefa* should be *gāfusk*, instead of *gafusk*. § 147. *bīða* has in the pret. part. *beðinn*, instead of *beiðnn*. § 166. In the 'Strong-Weak Verbs' pres. sing. of *mega* should be *mā*, instead of *ma*, which, however, does not occur in the text.

The 'Texts,' pp. 43-81, are admirably selected. The author in his preface acknowledges his indebtedness here to Wimmer's *Oldnordisk Læsebog*. They have been marred in a few cases by the awkward separation of words at the end of a line. Such forms, for instance, as p. 44 *āka-fliga*, p. 50 *Utgār-ðaloki*, p. 69 *Vindasnekkj-unnar*, p. 64 *hōl-manum* are not in exact accord with recognized principles of division.

In the 'Glossary,' instead of being found in their customary place at the end of the alphabet, *p*, *æ*, *œ* are made to follow respectively *t*, *að*, *oð*; Mr. S., as he states in the preface, having "ventured to deviate from the inconvenient Scandinavian arrangement."

Aside from its few inaccuracies and the omissions perhaps necessitated by the succinct presentation of phonology and inflections expected in a primer, Mr. Sweet's little book is worthy of all praise. It is, what no other English book on the subject has thus far been, thoroughly practical, and leaves very little to be unlearned by the student who pursues the subject beyond its covers. The want of an intelligible first book has doubtless deterred many a student on both sides of the Atlantic from an attempted acquisition of Icelandic. For all such Mr. Sweet's primer has materially smoothed the way, and cannot fail to fulfill the purpose to which he dedicates it.

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